

EIRE.

ROINN TALMHADHEACHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1938

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

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1938.

The administration of the fisheries services passed, by virtue of the Fisheries (Re-distribution of Public Services) Order, 1934, to the Minister for Agriculture, whose fifth annual Report on these services is now presented.

I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The total value of landings of sea-fish, exclusive of shellfish, in Eire during 1938 was higher by 5 per cent. than in the previous year, although the quantity landed showed a decrease of about the same percentage. The figures for aggregate quantity and value of the landings for the two years were:—

Year	cwts.	£
1938	171,876	133,734
1937	181,602	127,478

The difference in the quantitative figures is accounted for mainly by lighter landings of pelagic fish, that is to say, herrings and mackerel, in the year under review. On the other hand the demersal fishery in 1938 yielded a heavier total catch than in 1937. Shellfish of an aggregate value of £33,678 was landed in 1938 as compared with £35,173 in 1937.

A measure of protection was accorded to the home producer by the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, which came into operation in October, 1938. The Order prohibited the import, except under licence, of all fresh or frozen fish, other than shellfish and such herrings and mackerel as might be landed direct from British vessels.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity of demersal fish landed in 1938 was 79,391 cwts., and its value £101,599. These figures show a substantial increase on the corresponding ones for the previous year, which were 67,351 cwts. and £87,377. Landings of cod and whiting, in particular, showed noteworthy increases. Cod, plaice

and whiting constituted about five-eighths of the total quantity of demersal fish landed. Prices realised by the producers for cod ruled lower than in 1937, while prices for whiting were maintained at about the 1937 level. The average price for plaice was, however, considerably above that which prevailed the year before. Landings of demersal fish by inshore fishermen continued to show a steady increase. During 1938 these fishermen landed 48,616 cwts. or over 60 per cent. of the entire demersal catch. In 1937 inshore fishermen landed 43,575 cwts. and in 1936, 35,119 cwts. In 1938, as in 1937, the highest earnings were made by Dingle fishermen, whose catches realised about £7,500, or some £500 more than the previous year. The heaviest landings at any one point were made at Clogher Head, the quantity—7,000 cwts.—being about the same as the preceding year. Heavier landings than in 1937 were reported from several points on the East Coast.

Steam trawlers operating from Dublin accounted during the year for landings totalling 22,032 cwts. as against 15,258 cwts. in 1937. Landings of foreign trawlers amounted to 8,743 cwts.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings. The results of the herring fisheries as a whole during 1938 and the ten preceding years are given in the following table:—

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average value per cwt.
	Cwts.	£	s. d.
1928	283,904	163,498	11 6
1929	139,691	74,488	10 8
1930	108,383	45,072	8 4
1931	73,330	35,251	9 7
1932	40,169	16,803	8 4
1933	54,234	22,935	8 6
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9

Cross-Channel boats landed 9,148 cwts. of herrings to the value of £3,587 in the year under review, as against 16,681 cwts. and £5,610 in 1937. These figures are included in the above table. The quantity of herrings landed by home boats was, therefore, approximately the same as in the previous year, but its value was considerably lower. There was a very considerable falling-off in landings by British drifters during the Donegal matje summer season. The fishery is mainly operated by craft of this type, which are larger than the local boats and better adapted for the fishery, as the herrings may shoal up to forty miles or so offshore. The Howth summer fishery opened well, the fish being of excellent quality and realising higher prices than in 1937, but the season proved extremely short owing to the sudden disappearance of the shoals in the latter part of July. The Donegal autumn fishing was more successful, herrings shoaling heavily in the Burtonport area. Large catches of herrings were landed in South-West Donegal during the last two months of the year but, as they

were mostly spent and of poor quality, disposal was difficult. The Donegal winter fishing, however, was relatively satisfactory, as was also the winter fishing on the East Coast as a whole.

As in previous years an arrangement was made by the German Government in their Trade Agreement with this country to allot a currency quota equivalent to some £9,000 sterling for the importation of cured herrings from Eire. The unsatisfactory results of the summer herring fishery did not permit curers to avail of this quota to any appreciable extent by the date originally agreed upon, but the German Government was eventually persuaded to allot a special currency quota equivalent to some £4,000 sterling for the purchase of Irish consignments of cured herrings in the months of November and December.

Mackerel.—The following table shows the position of the mackerel fisheries as a whole in 1938 and during the preceding ten years:—

Year	Quantity	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.
	Cwts.	£	s. d.
1928	85,836	44,795	10 5
1929	95,976	58,801	12 3
1930	56,236	22,158	7 11
1931	75,406	21,953	5 10
1932	26,180	10,326	7 11
1933	20,238	7,525	7 5
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2

All but an insignificant proportion of the 1938 landings were made by local boats.

The spring fishery off the Kerry Coast gave a larger yield than in the previous year and earnings were higher. The autumn fishery, however, was disappointing. Normally an appreciable percentage of autumn mackerel is cured for export to the United States of America, but of recent years the competition of exports from other countries has rendered this market precarious. Moreover, the price of mackerel in the British market was depressed by heavy autumn landings by British fishermen. These factors, in conjunction with rather unfavourable fishing weather, were responsible for the failure of the autumn fishery. The bulk of the year's yield of mackerel was sold fresh in British and Irish markets.

SHELLFISH.—Landings of shellfish in 1938 were valued at £33,678 as compared with £35,173 in the previous year. An import quota of approximately 1,200 cwts. of Irish lobsters and crayfish was arranged with the French Government during the year.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS.—A slight increase was recorded in the number of whole-time and part-time fishermen, the total figure for 1938 being approximately 7,400 as compared with 7,300 in 1937.

The small fleet of Dublin steam trawlers was augmented by a few additional vessels. The total number of sea-fishing boats remained in the neighbourhood of 2,600.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, already mentioned, came into operation too late to have an appreciable effect on the general position as regards imports during the year under review. The total imports of fish of every kind in 1938 showed an increase in relation to the previous year, the figures for 1938 being 176,437 cwts., valued at £336,584 as compared with 172,045 cwts. and £316,717 in 1937. Exports of fish, by far the most valuable constituent of which is salmon, suffered a reduction to 86,923 cwts., valued at £161,909, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 105,132 cwts. and £175,364. This fall in exports is explained by the exceptionally poor season experienced by the inland fisheries (adverted to in Section II.: Inland Fisheries, below).

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—The Sea Fisheries Association continued throughout the year to provide, out of funds advanced by the Exchequer, hire-purchase facilities for the acquisition of boats and fishing gear by its members. The collection of arrears of loans made to fishermen directly by the State prior to the establishment of the Association brought in during the year sums aggregating about £750.

FISHERY PROTECTION.—An Order entitled "The Undersized Sea-Fish Order, 1938" was made in the course of the year, pursuant to the provisions of the Sea Fisheries (Protection of Immature Fish) Act, 1937. This Order specified, in regard to certain varieties of sea-fish, the statutory limits of size below which such fish was deemed to be undersized and immature within the meaning of the Act.

The fishery protection cruisers, ss. "Muirchu" and ss. "Fort Rannoch" were engaged on patrol duty during the year. A number of foreign vessels were arrested for illegal fishing and convictions carrying substantial penalties were secured. The fishery cruisers also assisted in the enforcement of the Sea Fisheries (Protection of Immature Fish) Act, 1937, and were instrumental in detecting infringements, which were followed by convictions.

A further International Conference on the regulation of whaling was held in London in June, 1938. This country was a party to the resulting Protocol, which amended the International Agreement signed the previous year. The provisions of the Protocol, like those of the original Agreement, were duly implemented through the medium of by-laws under the Whale Fisheries Act, 1937. Licences under this Act were issued in the course of the year for the use for whaling of three factory ships and eight catchers, of British ownership, registered in this country. Whaling operations conducted by these vessels in the Antarctic during the 1938-39 season were supervised by three Sea Fisheries Protection Officers appointed for that purpose by the Minister.

MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.—Applications

received during the year for the provision or improvement of landing facilities at fishing centres and the dredging of fishery harbours were investigated, and appropriate recommendations made. The actual execution of State-aided works of this nature is in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Works or the County Councils acting in co-operation with the Commissioners.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Investigations into the size, age and condition of herrings around the coast were continued during the year. Mr. B. Storrow of the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats, England, co-operated in these investigations by reporting on samples of herrings sent to him from North Donegal. His report indicated that the stock of spring and summer herrings had been reinforced by the arrival of young fish in numbers sufficient to maintain the stock, though probably not large enough to increase it materially.

This country was represented at the annual meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea which was held in Copenhagen in May, 1939. In the spring of 1938 the ss. "Muirchu" took part in a joint scientific cruise in which the English and French research vessels also participated. This cruise was arranged by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea for the purpose of investigating the location of the spawning grounds of the mackerel off the South Coast of Ireland and the conditions under which spawning takes place. The cruise was successful, mackerel eggs being found over a wide area and in especially great concentration about fifty miles S.S.W. of the Fastnet Lighthouse. Observations on the temperature of the sea were made, and samples of plankton and sea-water for the determination of salinity were taken, from the ss. "Muirchu," in accordance with the programme arranged by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

It has been the practice to avail of the powers conferred by the Statistics Act, 1926, every alternate year only, since 1927, for the collection of statistics of the catch of salmon and sea trout from individual licence holders. Statistics for 1937 were compiled during the year under review and the total catch and value, together with the comparable figures for 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933 and 1935, are reproduced in the table below.

Year ended 31st December	SALMON		SEA TROUT	
	Quantity lb.	Value £	Quantity lb.	Value £
1927	3,469,215	254,066	54,019	2,817
1929	1,650,724	172,944	55,463	3,117
1931	2,603,975	193,395	55,076	2,777
1933	2,347,421	157,113	43,802	1,937
1935	2,711,867	167,055	53,958	2,228
1937	1,572,426	114,337	48,789	2,455

It will be seen that, while the recorded catch of salmon in 1937 is the lowest during the years for which figures are available, the catch of sea trout has remained fairly constant around 50,000 lb.

As regards the year 1938, it was reported from practically every district that there was an even more marked scarcity of salmon than in 1937. As 1938 was not a statistical year there are no means of gauging the precise extent of the deterioration. The following figures published by the Department of Industry and Commerce of the exports of salmon and sea trout from Eire in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938, are, however, illustrative of the poor fishing experienced during the year under review.

Year	Quantity of salmon and sea trout exported		
1935	24,333	cwts.	
1936	22,570		
1937	10,518		
1938	9,607		

It was noticed that the runs of large spring fish and grilse in 1938 were very poor, whilst the runs of small salmon were considerably below average.

The drift net fishing for salmon off the north and north-west coasts experienced a further decline as compared with the previous year, despite the fact that weather was more favourable during 1938 for this class of fishing. The weight of fish captured by drift nets in this region during 1938 was about 10 per cent. lower than the corresponding figure for 1937. It may be noted here that, since the year 1905, only the catches for the years 1920 and 1929 had fallen below

that of 1937. The following is a summary of the returns in respect of this fishery for each of the past four years :—

Year	No. of fish landed	Weight in Cwts.
1935	23,530	1,370
1936	25,893	1,706
1937	11,902	741
1938	11,573	678

The scarcity of salmon in 1938, as in 1937, was experienced generally by the other countries of Western Europe. This scarcity was reflected in the reduced amount of salmon on British markets, which absorb the bulk of the catch of Irish salmon and, in consequence, the price secured was even more favourable than that obtained in the previous year.

An outstanding feature of the 1938 season was the appearance before the end of April, in many rivers all over the country, of small fish weighing in some cases as little as 3½ lb. Examination of the scales of some of these fish suggested that there was a check in the growth of the fish in the sea during 1937. Generally speaking, the condition of salmon during the year was not as good as usual.

Up to the middle of May, the rivers in most parts of the country were in a very low state, unfavourable to angling. During the remainder of the year angling in most parts of the country was poor owing to the paucity of the runs of fish, but there were some exceptions to these general conditions and in a very few districts in the South and West better sport was reported than in 1937.

Exceptional floods prevailed during the spawning season and observation on the numbers of spawning fish was greatly hindered, but it is believed that, on the whole, the season was not up to the average. In some localities spawning beds were washed out by heavy floods which probably involved the destruction of a considerable quantity of ova. The run of smolts in most districts appeared to be about average, but in many cases took place much earlier than usual. There was no serious occurrence of disease among salmon during the year.

The following table, compiled from returns obtained under the Statistics Act, 1926, gives particulars of the catch and value of eels for each alternate year since 1927 :—

Year ending 31st December	Quantity lb.	Value £
1927	249,782	10,707
1929	253,918	9,916
1931	271,299	9,633
1933	130,148	2,942
1935	235,206	6,650
1937	201,856	6,912

Statistics of the eel catch for 1938 were not collected by this Department, but figures of exports of this fish published by the Department of Industry and Commerce indicate that eel fisheries in that year were roughly one-third more productive than in the preceding year.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—

Hatchery operations were greatly curtailed owing to the flood conditions which prevailed throughout the 1938-39 season, and the output of most hatcheries, including those under the control of the Department, was smaller than in any year within the last decade. At the larger hatcheries at Glenties, Lismore, Blackcastle and Mallow it was found impossible to collect sufficient fish for stripping and the output of these stations was, in consequence, much reduced. Altogether, forty-one stations were operated during the season. Twenty-four of these were stocked entirely with ova obtained from some of the other hatcheries, and the remainder were wholly or partly stocked by stripping fish taken locally for this purpose. Ova from salmon were collected at eleven stations: from sea trout at three stations and from brown trout at seven stations. The aggregate number of fry distributed from all the stations was only about one-third of the figure for the 1937-38 season. The output from each station is shown in Appendix No. 17.

The experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel, though also handicapped by unfavourable weather conditions in the form of heavy floods, gave on the whole satisfactory results. Some 459,000 ova were obtained and of these, 329,000 after being incubated to the eyed stage, were distributed among other stations, the remaining 130,000 being liberated in the Lough.

Four new hatcheries commenced operations during the year.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts of the various Boards of Conservators during the year 1938 were as follows:—

	£
Licence Duty	10,561
Fishery Rates	13,872
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc. . .	3,175
Local Subscriptions	198
Exchequer Grants	1,850
Gross Total	£29,656

The total expenditure by these Boards was:—

	£
Salaries and Wages	4,632
Travelling and other Expenses	5,823
Protection of Rivers, etc.	18,148
Law Costs	643
Gross Total	£29,246

The protection staff employed by these Boards numbered about 1,530. For the most part such employment is seasonal.

Many Boards of Conservators paid tributes to the activities of the Garda Síochána in the enforcement of the fishery laws.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—About 4,900 men are estimated to have been engaged in 1938 in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right and about 640 were employed by the owners of commercial fisheries. Some 960 men were in temporary employment as professional anglers and ghillies. Approximately 80 water keepers were employed by private fishery owners during the year. The extent of the direct employment in fishery protection given by Boards of Conservators has been indicated in the preceding paragraph.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1938 was 4,677, the comparative figures for 1937, 1936 and 1935 being 4,901, 5,247 and 5,030 respectively. Details of the classes of licences issued in each fishery district are shown in Appendix No. 15.

The unsatisfactory results experienced by our commercial salmon fisheries in 1937 were reflected in a reduced demand in 1938 for the issue of draft, drift and snap net licences. The number of draft net licences issued fell by 76 to 632, of drift net licences by 35 to 282 and of snap net licences by 43 to 149. Under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934 to 1937, there were 25 draft net licences issued as compared with 39 in 1937.

The number of whole season rod licences issued was 1,906 and there were 258 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued, as well as 1,173 fourteen-day licences. The total, 3,337 compares with a total of 3,402 for 1937, made up as follows:—whole season licences, 1,964; endorsements, 325; fourteen-day licences, 1,113.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels was 180, the corresponding figures for 1937 and 1936 being 170 and 176 respectively.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Investigations into the age and growth of salmon from various Irish rivers were continued during the year. Samples of smolts from the River Shannon were examined and the results will be published in due course.

As has been mentioned earlier in this Report, numerous diminutive spring fish, weighing sometimes as little as 3½ lb. were observed in the early part of the 1938 season (before the end of April) and examination of sets of scales from salmon of this type and of the relative data, indicated a check in the growth rate in the sea in 1937. A description of some of these fish was incorporated in an article by Mr. A. E. J. Went in the March, 1939, issue of "The Salmon and Trout Magazine."

Salmon to the number of 205, of which 5 had been marked previously, released and recaptured, were marked at the Department's hatchery at Glenties on the Owenca River, Co. Donegal, and a small number of salmon was marked after stripping, at the Banteer station on the River Blackwater, Co. Cork. Six recaptures of salmon previously marked at Glenties were made in the River Owenca in 1938. Some marking of brown trout was also carried out during the year at Banteer and at the Lough Sheelin Hatchery.

The first part of a detailed investigation into the food and growth of brown trout taken from acid (peaty) and alkaline (limestone) waters, as typified by selected portions of the River Liffey, was completed and the results were embodied in a paper by Miss W. E. Frost entitled "River Liffey Survey (II.)—The Food Consumed by the Brown Trout (*Salmon Trutta* Linn.) in Acid and Alkaline Waters," published in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

In November, 1938, a further Report, the fourth from the former Limnological Laboratory on the River Shannon, by the late R. Southern and A. C. Gardiner, was published in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. When the Laboratory was closed in March, 1923, a considerable amount of material and observations remained to be worked out, and after the death of Mr. Southern in 1935 Mr. Gardiner kindly offered to continue this work, with which he had originally been associated.

OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.—The total number of reported prosecutions for fishery offences was approximately the same as in the preceding year.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—Surveys were made of a number of potential sources of pollution and in a few instances where pollution was confirmed, improved methods of disposal of injurious effluents were secured or remedial measures were under consideration at the close of the year. The whole question of pollution continues to afford grounds for concern to the Boards of Conservators and to the Department and all practicable steps are being advocated to prevent the spread of pollution by new industrial enterprises.

LEGISLATION.—A comprehensive measure dealing with inland fisheries was introduced on the 7th December, 1938, but had not passed through its final stages by the close of the period under review.

SEAMAS Ó RIAIN,

ÁIRE TALMHAINDHEACHTA.

10 June, 1940.

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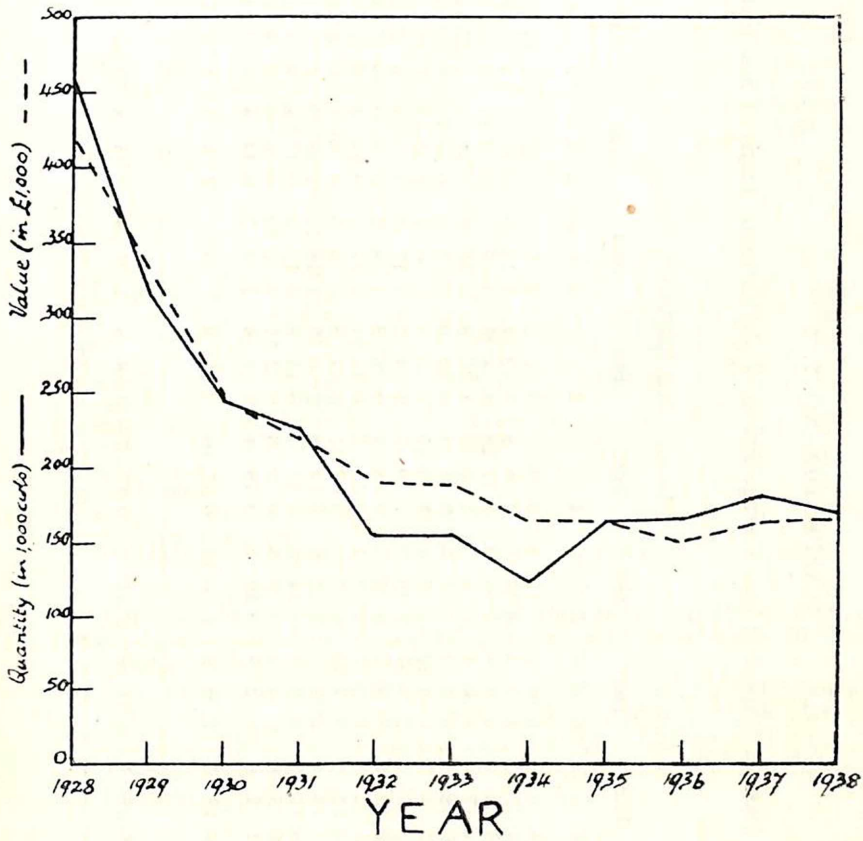
APPENDIX No. I.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Eire during the year 1938.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Brill	130	480	198	500	144	352	212	358	684	1,690
Soles	262	1,539	977	4,164	146	674	59	219	1,444	6,596
Turbot	129	413	119	316	39	112	55	162	342	1,003
Total Prime Fish	521	2,432	1,294	4,980	329	1,138	326	739	2,470	9,289
Cod	13,204	21,560	605	811	198	265	730	718	14,737	23,354
Conger Eel	1,314	895			6	3			1,320	898
Haddock	1,642	2,448	225	218	26	34	1,460	1,011	3,353	3,711
Hake	3,639	8,825	51	50	6	10	48	85	3,744	8,970
Herrings	11,918	6,009	8,841	3,569	3,501	1,907	32,569	7,803	56,829	19,288
Ling	233	170	14	14	395	423	65	24	707	631
Mackerel	2,404	1,380	29,049	9,306	1,684	1,041	2,502	1,117	35,639	12,844
Plaice	6,488	12,543	2,847	6,754	402	724	2,651	4,070	12,388	24,091
Ray or Skate	6,212	5,641	1,204	1,039	650	666	849	678	8,915	8,024
Sprats			17	3					17	3
Whiting	16,520	10,894	2,255	1,315	738	743	3,194	1,537	22,707	14,489
All other except Shell Fish	5,020	4,628	1,832	1,642	518	522	1,680	1,350	9,050	8,142
Total Wet Fish	69,415	77,425	48,234	29,701	8,453	7,476	46,074	19,132	171,876	133,734
SHELL FISH:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	—	—	6,339	53	—	—	28,752	281	35,091	334
Crayfish	—	—	15,130	840	12,386	918	324	20	27,840	1,778
Escallops	—	—	221,944	1,480	32,760	104	—	—	254,704	1,584
Lobsters	54,052	2,980	110,558	5,915	97,185	4,306	87,655	4,100	349,450	17,301
Oysters	36,440	107	45,028	376	122,999	996	—	—	204,467	1,479
Mussels	5,291	836	6,754	1,144	144	25	96	19	12,285	2,024
Periwinkles	2,786	863	10,906	3,166	12,374	3,265	3,266	864	29,332	8,158
Other Shell Fish	1,015	625	294	395	—	—	—	—	1,309	1,020
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	5,411	—	13,369	—	9,614	—	5,284	—	33,678
GRAND TOTAL OF VALUE	—	82,836	—	43,070	—	17,090	—	24,416	—	167,412

Landings by foreign boats are included in above figures.

FIG. 1.
Fluctuations of Quantity (*exclusive of Shell Fish*) and Value (*inclusive of Shell Fish*) of Sea Fish landed from 1928 to 1938.



APPENDIX NO. 2.

Comparison for the years 1928-1938 in respect of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish Landed in Eire.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.											
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brill	4 5 9	4 8 6	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7	2 17 0	2 14 0	2 15 5	2 9 5	
Soles	5 3 4	4 7 5	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6	4 11 5	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 11 4	
Turbot	4 18 0	5 0 6	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1	3 0 11	3 0 5	2 17 5	2 18 7	
Cod	2 2 6	1 17 0	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3	1 19 2	1 17 4	1 15 7	1 11 8	
Conger Eel	1 1 1	0 18 11	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 11	0 11 5	0 12 7	0 13 7	
Haddock	1 8 10	1 7 7	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1	1 15 11	1 16 7	1 0 3	1 2 2	
Hake	2 17 11	3 3 1	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5	3 7 4	3 2 2	2 7 3	2 7 11	
Herrings	0 11 6	0 10 8	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 7 4	0 6 9	
Ling	1 3 8	1 2 3	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4	0 18 4	0 14 3	0 12 2	0 17 10	
Mackerel	0 10 5	0 12 2	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 8	0 7 2	
Plaice	1 18 3	1 13 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11	1 18 5	1 13 11	1 12 9	1 18 11	
Ray or Skate	0 16 2	0 17 2	0 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3	0 17 8	0 18 1	0 16 1	0 18 0	
Sprats	0 4 7	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 3 6	
Whiting	1 0 8	1 2 9	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 7	0 12 9	
Other Kinds (not including Shell Fish)	0 18 8	0 19 5	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11	1 1 2	1 0 1	0 19 3	0 18 0	
All Kinds other than Shell Fish	0 12 0	0 16 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 17 7	0 18 8	1 0 9	0 15 8	0 14 2	0 14 0	0 15 7	

APPENDIX NO. 3.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

Statement of the Quantities of SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1938.

DEMERSAL FISH.

KINDS OF FISH	FISH LANDED IN EIRE			IMPORTS
	Landings from steam trawlers registered at Dublin	* From vessels other than steam trawlers	From foreign vessels	From Cross-Channel Ports
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill ..	62	172	48	18
Black Soles ..	152	577	28	22
Turbot ..	71	72	52	9
Cod ..	5,492	4,518	2,812	13,880
Conger Eel ..	952	404	132	—
Haddock ..	1,526	422	85	246
Hake ..	1,949	48	1,675	64
Plaice ..	348	5,080	259	505
Ray ..	1,302	7,126	406	15
Whiting ..	7,567	6,814	1,585	126
Gurnard ..	175	21	250	—
Coalfish ..	1,042	141	754	371
Megrim ..	638	307	274	2
Other kinds exclusive of Shell Fish ..	756	1,017	311	19
TOTALS..	22,032	26,719	8,671	15,277

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market, and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 5,716 cwts.; Balbriggan, 1,808 cwts.; Arklow, 1,236 cwts.; Howth, 2,859 cwts.; Ringsend, 1,103 cwts.; Galway, 399 cwts.; Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 13,598 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) landed in Eire ..	41	21,595
.. .. imported from Norwegian Ports ..	599	15
.. .. Scottish Ports ..	—	7,412
.. .. English Ports ..	—	20
.. .. Northern Ireland Ports ..	—	9,265
.. (cured) from ports in Eire ..	32	—
.. .. imported from Scottish Ports ..	85	—
.. .. imported from Northern Ireland Ports ..	24	—
Mackerel (fresh) landed in Eire ..	—	7,827
TOTALS ..	781	46,134

APPENDIX NO. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1938.

(as compared with those for 1937)

I.—IMPORTS.	Quantity		Value	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
FRESH OR FROZEN :				
All varieties, exclusive of Shell Fish	129,723	134,137	218,114	210,424
Shell Fish	533	611	1,877	1,904
CURED AND CANNED :				
All varieties, inclusive of Shell Fish	46,181	37,297	116,593	104,389
TOTALS	176,437	172,045	336,584	316,717
II.—EXPORTS.				
FRESH :				
Salmon and Trout	9,607	10,518	96,120	102,039
Eels (freshwater)	3,152	2,421	11,368	7,857
Coarse Freshwater Fish	76	57	147	113
Herrings	1,830	10,388	1,204	3,890
Mackerel	6,115	5,478	5,040	5,104
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	513	388	2,290	1,637
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	254	588	521	1,102
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	525	310	829	476
Shell Fish	55,797	56,019	37,434	37,077
CURED OR SALTED :				
Herrings	6,007	10,402	4,162	5,890
Kippers	75	115	100	154
Mackerel	2,970	8,438	2,685	10,016
Others	2	10	9	9
TOTALS	86,923	105,132	161,909	175,364

APPENDIX No. 5.

SEA FISHERIES—ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS OF MEN AND BOATS, 1938.

	Men engaged in fishing	FISHING CRAFT.																	Total Boats
		STEAM			MOTOR					SAIL					ROW BOATS				
		First Class			First Class		Second Class	Third Class	First Class			Second Class	Third Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B				
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons	15 tons gross and over, but less than 100 tons	25 tons gross and over	20 tons gross and over, but less than 25 tons	15 tons gross and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons gross and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel	25 tons net and over	20 tons net and over, but less than 25 tons	15 tons net and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons net and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 ft. or more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 ft. keel and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.	
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	460	8	—	—	2	8	10	23	35	—	—	—	—	1	32	18	66	11	216
Partially engaged	475	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	22	—	—	—	—	—	27	16	21	11	47
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	8	141
Totals	935	8	—	—	2	9	14	29	62	—	—	—	—	1	64	33	145	30	404
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	703	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	119	1	—	—	—	6	145	43	319	82	749
Partially engaged	1,928	—	—	—	6	1	4	8	13	1	—	—	—	3	31	30	75	22	178
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	1	—	—	—	2	168	37	361	186	809
Totals	2,631	—	—	—	9	1	10	37	161	3	—	—	—	16	344	110	755	290	1,736
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	98	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	6	—	2	8	4	—	—	10	146	30	243
Partially engaged	2,025	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	374	646
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	12	9	31	51	30	174	151	469
Totals	2,123	—	—	1	2	4	11	5	13	—	4	20	15	37	119	88	484	555	1,358
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	202	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	92	2	—	—	—	—	157	—	122	108	498
Partially engaged	1,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	6	17	62
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	16	—	—	1	—	—	153	2	76	74	330
Totals	1,662	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	114	3	—	1	—	—	340	10	204	199	890
TOTALS FOR 1938:																			
Solely engaged	1,463	8	—	—	7	9	23	57	252	3	2	8	4	—	359	79	653	231	1,706
Partially engaged	5,888	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	27	2	—	—	2	6	109	83	266	424	933
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	13	4	12	18	71	1	2	13	9	39	399	79	669	419	1,749
Grand Total	7,351	8	2	1	20	14	43	80	350	6	4	21	15	54	867	241	1,588	1,074	4,386

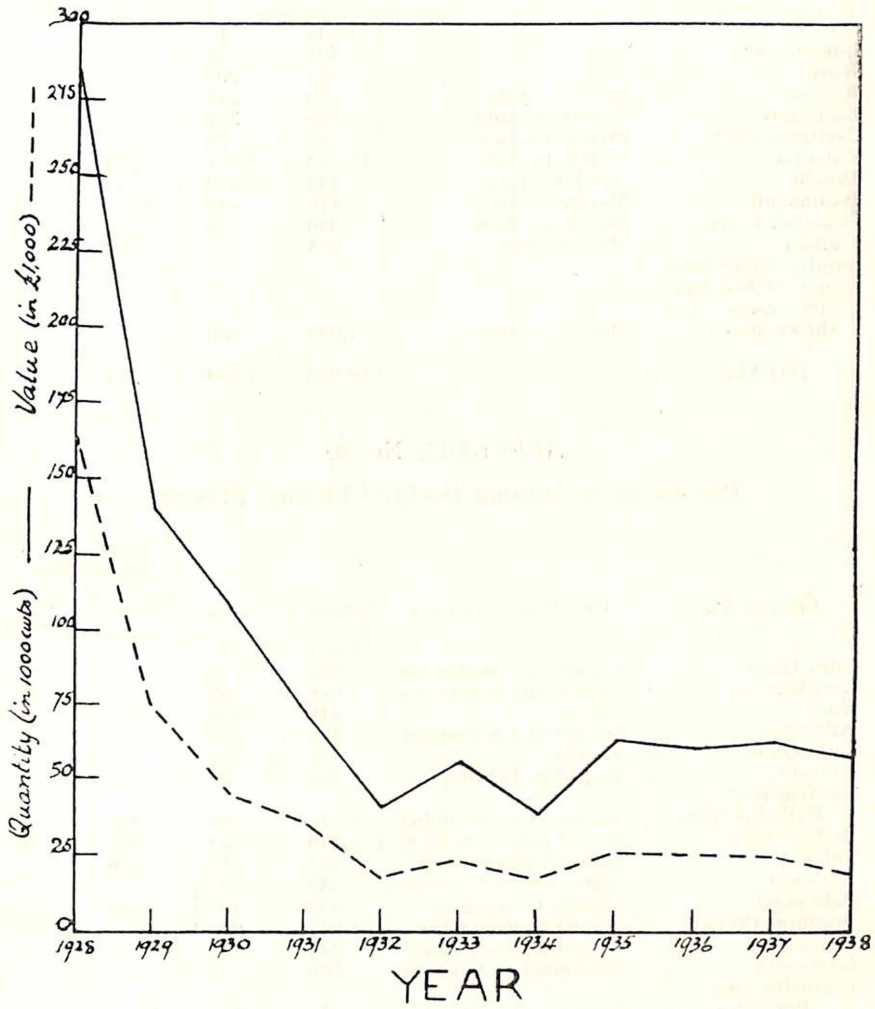
APPENDIX NO. 6.
Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1938.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Omeath	September and October	255	91	—	—
Howth	June and July	3,244	1,707	100	—
Arklow	June to September	653	322	—	—
Kinsale	May to October	610	266	—	—
Union Hall	May to July	272	81	—	137
Valentia	May to September	204	76	—	—
Dingle	June to October	665	326	—	—
Seafield	September and October	1,645	879	—	—
Galway	September and October	850	533	—	—
Port and Inver	August to October	2,614	352	—	—
Portnoo	September and October	221	52	—	—
Burtonport	September	8,799	1,742	107	314
Bunbeg	May to September	546	180	—	—
Dunfanaghy	September	973	228	42	42
Downings	May to October	5,613	1,891	146	2,344
Rathmullen	May	668	244	—	525
Buncrana	May to September	613	227	—	59
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	May to October	1,220	558	—	—
TOTALS		29,665	9,755	395	3,421

APPENDIX NO. 7.
Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1938-39.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Omeath	November to February	238	103	—	—
Carlingford	October to February	425	182	—	—
Annagassan	November and December	210	74	—	—
Dublin	do.	393	174	—	—
Dun Laoghaire	October to December	961	908	—	—
Wicklow	do.	239	116	—	—
Arklow	do.	2,263	1,102	—	—
Courtown	do.	691	221	—	—
Wexford	do.	572	349	—	—
Ballygeary and Rosslare	do.	1,300	403	—	—
Passage East	October to February	595	217	—	—
Dunmore East	December to April	3,049	1,034	—	—
Dungarvan	do.	312	150	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	515	226	—	—
Galway	do.	610	268	—	—
Port and Inver	November and December	3,616	582	—	—
Killybegs	November to January	4,871	935	—	—
Teelin	October to April	289	65	—	—
Portnoo	December	763	225	—	—
Burtonport	December and January	4,491	1,389	—	—
Kincasslagh	January	1,001	301	—	—
Bunbeg	December and January	959	282	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	1,190	531	—	—
TOTALS		29,553	9,837	—	—

FIG. II.
Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings landed from
1928 to 1938.



APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1938.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Loughshinny ..	July	401	241	—	—
Rush ..	July	407	200	—	—
Kinsale ..	April to July	650	257	—	—
Baltimore ..	March to June	996	397	—	—
Castletownbere ..	March to July	272	78	—	—
Valentia ..	March to July	12,722	4,531	253	—
Dingle ..	April to July	744	310	—	—
Ballinagall ..	March to July	476	143	—	—
Brandon Creek ..	March to June	349	79	—	—
Lackan ..	May to July	265	233	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	March to July	1,694	700	—	—
TOTALS		18,976	7,169	253	—

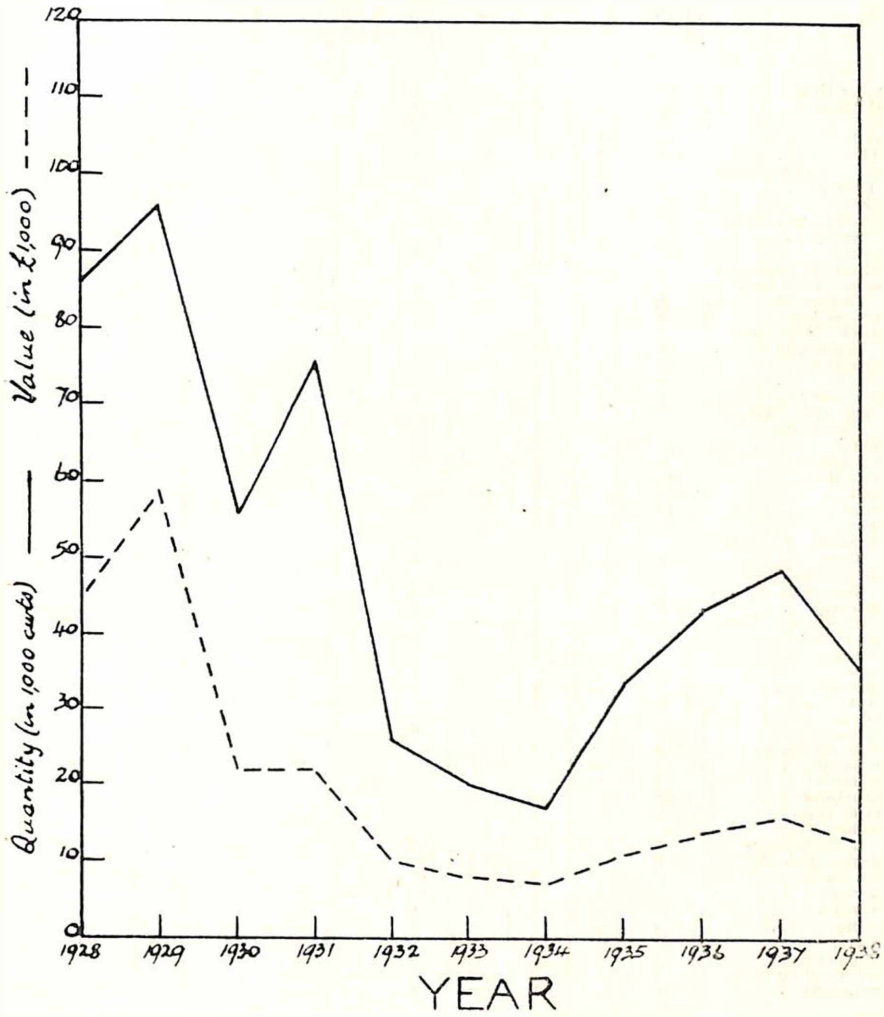
APPENDIX No. 9.

Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1938.39.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Giles Quay ..	August and September	290	145	—	—
Loughshinny ..	August and September	648	382	—	—
Rush ..	August	419	261	—	—
Kilmore ..	August and September	244	103	—	—
Dungarvan ..	August	240	72	—	—
Kinsale ..	August to February	270	87	—	—
Garnish and Ballydonegan ..	August and September	3,548	709	730	—
Ballycrovane ..	August and September	1,120	224	320	—
Valentia ..	August to November	2,424	755	489	—
Dunquin ..	September to November	352	87	—	—
Ballinagall ..	August to January	1,935	495	*463	—
Brandon Creek ..	August to November	1,041	263	—	—
Kilronan ..	August and September	244	146	—	—
Inishbofin ..	September and October	368	92	—	—
Porturlin and Portacloy ..	August and September	356	133	—	—
Ballyglass ..	September and October	212	85	—	—
Lackan ..	August to October	294	250	—	—
Belderrig ..	August and September	231	94	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	August to February	2,291	1,254	—	—
TOTALS		16,527	5,637	2,002	—

*Cured at Dingle.

FIG. III.
Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed from
1928 to 1938.



APPENDIX No. 10.
*Trawling, 1938.

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	Number of Boats engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged				Months in which Fishing was carried on.
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 15 tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 tons	
Clogher Head	28	—	5	—	2	1	2	—	All year.
Balbriggan	28	—	6	—	3	3	—	—	All year.
Rush	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	October to March.
Howth	10	†1	—	—	—	—	—	—	July to November.
Dublin	94	†9	1	—	1	—	—	—	Jan-April, June-Dec.
Dun Laoghaire and Daly	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	March to December.
Arklow	80	—	12	—	3	5	4	—	March to December.
Courtown and Bally- money	32	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	April-June, Aug.-Sept.
Wexford	12	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	January to November.
Rosslare & Ballygeary	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April and September.
Passage East and Checkpoint	9	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	May to November.
Dunmore East	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	January to November.
Helvick Head and Ballinagoul	25	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	February to December.
Ballycotton	22	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	February to October.
Cobh	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April to December.
Rathcoursey	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to November.
Passage West and East Ferry	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April to December.
Kinsale	10	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	All year.
Courtmacherry	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	June to September.
Union Hall	10	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	March to November.
Schull	23	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	All year.
Bantry	16	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	All year.
Deven	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	May to October.
Caherdaniel & Lacken Point	14	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	April-May, Oct.-Nov.
Ballinskelligs and Waterville	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	April to October.
Portmagee	16	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	March to November.
Cahiriveen and Kells	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April to September.
Valentia Harbour	9	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	March to November.
Cromane	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April to August.
Dingle	84	—	18	—	9	9	—	—	All year.
Kilroman	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	February to September.
Galway	20	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	All year.
Cleggan	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	February-June, August
Murrisk	16	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	All year.
Achill and Doogha	16	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	March to May, July.
Kilcummin	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	June to October.
Enniscrone	12	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	May to September.
Mullaghmore	16	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	March to September.
Rosses Point	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	May to August.
Umdoran and Ballyshannon	9	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	April to September.
Donegal (Ball Hill)	3	—	—	(a) 1	—	—	—	—	May to August.
Port and Inver	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	May to October.
Killybegs	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	All year.
Downings	32	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	March to September.
Bunbeg	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	April, May and August
Buncrana	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	April-October.
Rathmullen	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	April-October.
Culdrift and Portlaoine	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	April-September.
Greencastle	26	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	March, April, June, July, Sept.-Dec.
Moville	37	—	10	—	9	1	—	—	March-May, July, Sept.-December.
TOTALS	825	10	188	1	141	31	16	—	

* Includes seining as well as beam and other trawling.

† All over 50 tons.

(a) Under 10 tons.

SEA FISHERY LOANS.

Outstanding at 1st April, 1938 :—	£	Repayments	£
Due in arrear	22,956	Written off under Fisheries (Revision of Loans) Act, 1931	759
Instalments not matured	457	Due in arrear	744
*Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	84	Instalments not matured	21,777
			217
	£23,497		£23,497

No. of loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1938	..	..	..	267
" " " closed in the year ended 31st March, 1939	..	..	..	21
" " " open as at 1st April, 1939	..	..	..	246

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire-purchase basis. (See Appendix No. 13).

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at 31st March, 1939.

County	Number of Loans	Arrears		
		£	s.	d.
Cork	25	11,077	13	10
Donegal	18	4,265	19	6
Dublin	2	161	16	9
Galway	79	784	6	5
Kerry	59	1,756	7	8
Limerick	1	32	7	8
Louth	1	84	7	6
Mayo	46	585	6	5
Sligo	1	549	14	11
Waterford	1	63	14	11
Wexford	4	129	9	7
Wicklow	9	2,285	9	10
TOTAL	246	21,776	15	0

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

In respect of Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the eight years ended 31st March, 1939.

(a) For the provision of boats and gear for members.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £89,000 made up to 31st March, 1938	147,365	Repayments to 31st March, 1938	18,123
Repayable on advances amounting to £6,500 made during the year ended 31st March, 1939	10,366	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1939	4,513
		Balance outstanding:	
		Due in arrear	£9,439
		Instalments not matured	£125,656
			135,095
	£157,731		£157,731

(b) For general development purposes.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £1,091 made up to 31st March, 1938	1,774	Repayments to 31st March, 1938	
		Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1939	168
		Balance outstanding:	
		Instalments not matured	1,606
	£1,774		£1,774

NOTE. Advances made to the Association are repayable with interest, on the basis of a twenty years annuity in half-yearly instalments. The interest chargeable is at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on advances made before 17th August, 1936, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on advances made after that date.

APPENDIX No. 14.
Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1938.

District	Balance at Opening of Account	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE						Balance at close of Account	District
		Licence Duty	Fishery Rate	Fines, Proceeds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions	Grants from Department	Total Receipts	Water Bailiffs	Law Costs	Salaries and Commissions	Travelling and Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin	129 2 6	244 0 0	134 6 0	13 12 8	14 10 0	140 0 0	546 8 8	220 12 8	27 0 5	247 13 7	95 17 3	591 3 11	84 7 3	1. Dublin	
2. Wexford	262 19 4	688 10 0	486 3 1	14 15 6	Nil	20 0 0	1,187 8 1	731 12 6	38 11 4	145 18 7	283 0 9	1,119 3 2	251 4 9	2. Wexford	
3. Waterford	324 13 10	996 0 0	748 10 10	39 1 2	Nil	200 0 0	1,983 12 0	1,388 3 3	76 12 2	224 18 0	278 14 0	1,968 9 5	339 16 5	3. Waterford	
4. Lismore	766 15 1	720 0 0	2,317 2 0	72 1 4	1 0 0	50 0 0	3,160 3 4	2,202 17 4	Nil	329 0 10	536 0 0	3,067 18 2	859 0 3	4. Lismore	
5 ¹ . Cork	*607 8 9	569 10 0	561 14 0	42 18 10	Nil	600 0 0	1,714 2 10	1,067 10 10	17 13 0	215 7 4	410 14 0	1,711 0 2	*604 4 1	5 ¹ . Cork	
5 ² . Bandon	115 19 6	209 10 0	103 10 0	18 13 11	Nil	100 0 0	431 13 11	290 7 10	1 1 0	93 14 2	28 16 3	413 19 3	139 14 2	5 ² . Bandon	
6 ¹ . Skibbereen	50 12 11	100 10 0	6 5 0	3 17 0	Nil	80 0 0	190 12 0	91 3 4	Nil	24 19 6	79 18 8	196 1 6	45 3 5	6 ¹ . Skibbereen	
6 ² . Bantry	50 15 11	45 0 0	23 11 0	0 7 0	Nil	50 0 0	118 18 0	41 0 0	Nil	75 16 8	8 1 1	125 1 9	44 12 2	6 ² . Bantry	
6 ³ . Kenmare	114 9 10	94 0 0	363 7 6	4 1 0	97 10 0	150 0 0	708 18 6	524 14 5	16 17 11	140 19 4	74 19 10	757 11 6	65 16 10	6 ³ . Kenmare	
7 ¹ . Killarney	139 6 4	406 10 0	620 12 0	1 7 6	Nil	Nil	1,028 9 6	895 9 0	21 8 6	222 1 6	146 15 8	1,285 17 8	*118 1 10	7 ¹ . Killarney	
7 ² . Waterville	450 11 0	453 0 0	107 8 0	4 0 3	Nil	Nil	564 8 3	332 15 0	5 17 6	102 11 0	85 5 6	526 9 0	488 10 3	7 ² . Waterville	
8. Limerick	*560 6 9	1,388 15 0	906 0 10	2,786 13 2	Nil	Nil	5,079 9 8	2,533 15 2	187 5 10	797 7 8	1,201 8 4	4,749 17 0	*230 14 9	8. Limerick	
9 ¹ . Galway	710 8 10	306 10 0	814 12 0	18 1 10	16 0 0	Nil	1,155 3 10	695 11 11	5 4 0	223 13 0	288 10 3	1,212 19 2	652 13 6	9 ¹ . Galway	
9 ² . Connemara	166 9 4	363 10 0	967 4 0	2 6 9	Nil	Nil	1,333 0 9	976 0 0	Nil	218 3 6	171 1 8	1,365 4 2	134 4 11	9 ² . Connemara	
10 ¹ . Ballinakill	433 6 0	286 10 0	607 10 0	13 11 5	4 10 0	Nil	912 4 3	499 10 0	1 5 0	214 6 6	117 9 5	832 10 11	512 19 6	10 ¹ . Ballinakill	
10 ² . Bangor	26 14 7	481 10 0	529 1 6	11 14 6	Nil	110 0 0	1,132 6 0	656 10 0	42 11 11	134 4 0	172 18 7	1,005 19 6	153 1 1	10 ² . Bangor	
11. Ballina	948 4 3	471 10 0	1,116 0 0	23 19 5	Nil	Nil	1,611 9 5	1,276 19 0	49 14 11	180 0 0	163 4 9	1,669 18 8	889 15 0	11. Ballina	
12. Sligo	192 8 4	169 0 0	397 16 0	4 5 6	Nil	Nil	571 1 6	416 15 0	8 11 0	105 0 0	90 13 3	629 19 3	133 10 7	12. Sligo	
13. Ballyshannon	1,195 2 2	887 0 0	*924 19 3	41 1 9	29 10 0	350 0 0	2,236 11 0	1,432 1 4	Nil	150 0 0	799 1 3	1,981 2 7	1,450 15 7	13. Ballyshannon	
14 ¹ . Letterkenny	778 9 3	864 10 0	772 2 9	36 16 10	35 0 0	Nil	1,708 9 3	848 3 9	56 19 8	234 3 4	308 4 10	1,448 13 8	1,098 5 5	14 ¹ . Letterkenny	
14 ² . Moville	280 1 2	122 0 0	701 12 6	17 19 9	Nil	Nil	841 12 3	492 19 3	70 0 0	192 17 0	204 11 0	960 7 3	161 6 2	14 ² . Moville	
17 ¹ . Drogheda	482 8 10	601 0 0	479 10 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,080 10 0	733 2 2	8 5 6	205 0 0	209 1 0	1,155 11 8	417 7 2	17 ¹ . Drogheda	
17 ² . Dundalk	115 12 2	177 0 0	178 2 0	3 15 9	Nil	Nil	359 17 9	200 18 0	8 0 0	153 17 0	28 2 5	390 17 5	84 12 6	17 ² . Dundalk	
Totals	6,577 2 8	10,561 5 0	13,872 0 3	3,175 5 10	198 0 0	1,850 0 0	29,650 11 1	18,148 6 9	642 19 6	1,631 17 6	5,822 13 9	29,245 17 6	6,987 16 3		

The sums mentioned above are subject to correction on audit.

* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

* This includes a sum of £540 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Tidal Waters Act, 1934.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Particulars of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in Eire
for the year 1938.

DISTRICT.	Salmon Rod												
	For one year	For 14 days	Endorsements or Extensions.	Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eels
1. Dublin	74	1	6	—	9	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford	99	47	23	—	102	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford	183	14	3	109	10	68	—	1	2	—	2	4	—
4. Lismore	117	60	4	26	13	75	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
5 ¹ . Cork	103	13	7	—	61	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 ² . Bandon	40	2	5	—	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 ¹ . Skibbereen	29	6	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 ² . Bantry	8	8	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 ³ . Kenmare	29	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 ¹ . Killarney	84	32	5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 ² . Waterville	65	256	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
8. Limerick	262	21	19	14	105	32	—	—	2	—	—	96	14
9 ¹ . Galway	62	47	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	—
9 ² . Connemara	76	189	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ¹ . Ballinakill	47	123	19	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ² . Bangor	87	146	27	—	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina	53	65	17	—	29	30	—	—	—	—	6	13	—
12. Sligo	61	8	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
13. Ballyshannon	87	—	10	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	1
14 ¹ . Letterkenny	174	113	14	—	14	40	1	—	—	—	2	—	4
14 ² . Moville	28	6	4	—	11	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 ¹ . Drogheda	100	2	18	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	2
17 ² . Dundalk	38	2	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
TOTALS	1906	1173	258	149	632	282	5	8	6	1	30	160	20

NOTE. The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is estimated as follows:

Salmon Rod	1 man	Pole Net	3 men	Head Weir	1 man
Snap Net	4 men	Bag Net	4 men	Box or Crib, etc.	(every five) 2 men
Draft Net	6 men	Stake Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Drift Net	5 men	Loop Net	4 men	Long Line for Eels	1 man for every 500 hooks

APPENDIX No. 16.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)	10	0	0
Do. Snap net	2	10	0
Do. Draft net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift net	3	0	0
Do. Bag net	10	0	0
Do. Fly net	5	0	0
Do. Stake net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc. :—

Fishery District	Coast Line	Trawl Net for Totten	Drift Net for Pollen	Tide Net	Cog-bill	Long Net	Net Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
								£ s.	£ s.
1. Dublin	2 0			2 0	1 0			£	£ s.
2. Wexford	2 0			2 0					
3. Waterford	2 0			2 0					
4. Lismore	2 0			2 0	—		—		
5 ¹ . Cork	2 0			2 0	—				
5 ² . Bandon	2 0			2 0	—				
6 ¹ . Skibbereen	1 0			1 0	—				
6 ² . Bantry	1 0			1 0					
6 ³ . Kenmare	1 0			1 0	1 10				
7 ¹ . Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0					
7 ² . Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—				
8. Limerick	1 5	1 10		2 0					
9 ¹ . Galway	2 0		—	2 0	1 0		15 0		
9 ² . Connemara	2 0			2 0	1 0				
10 ¹ . Ballinakill	2 0			2 0					
10 ² . Bangor	2 0	—		2 0					
11. Ballina	2 0			2 0					
12. Sligo	2 0			2 0					
13. Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10		2 0	1 0			2 0	40 0
14 ¹ . Letterkenny	2 0			2 0	1 0	0 10			12 10
14 ² . Moville	2 0			2 0					
17 ¹ . Drogheda	2 0		1	2 0	1 0	0 10			
17 ² . Dundalk	2 0			2 0	1 0				

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenca Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1938-39.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens..	Liffey	28,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Templeogue	Liffey, Tolka, etc.	—	52,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Enfield	Blackwater (Enfield) ..	—	3,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Kimmage	Brittas Ponds (Co. Dublin)	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Newbridge	Liffey	—	9,900 ⁽²⁾	—
Newtownbarry	Slaney	50,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	10,000 ⁽¹⁾
Borris (Co. Carlow)	Barrow	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Carlow (Castledermot)	Barrow, Lerr, etc.	—	16,660 ⁽²⁾	—
*Lismore	Blackwater, Owenashad	41,000	—	—
Banteer & Mallow ..	Blackwater & Tributaries	195,000 ⁽³⁾	65,000 ⁽⁴⁾	—
St. Anne's, Blarney..	Lee & Suir, etc.	—	18,800 ⁽²⁾	—
Skibbereen	Ilenn	19,800 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Sneem	Sneem	50,000	—	5,000 ⁽¹⁾
Glean	Flesk	20,832	—	—
Waterville	Finglas & Waterville Rivers & Tributaries	18,386 ⁽¹⁾	14,785 ⁽²⁾	4,291 ⁽¹⁾
Adare	Maigne	50,000 ⁽¹⁾	10,000	—
Listowel (Ballin- ruddery)	Feale	30,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Ballinasloe	Suck	—	9,950 ⁽²⁾	—
Boyle	Boyle	—	12,000 ⁽²⁾	—
L. Ennell	L. Ennell	—	80,000	—
*L. Owel	L. Owel	—	130,000	—
L. Sheelin	Local Streams	—	138,000	—
Furbough (Galway)	Loughinch River	10,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	10,000 ⁽¹⁾
Ballynahown (Galway)	Ballynahown River & Lake	—	—	6,594 ⁽¹⁾
Spiddal	Owenboliska	26,280 ⁽⁵⁾	—	4,500 ⁽¹⁾
Crumlin (Galway) ..	Crumlin	28,500	—	19,000
Loughrea	Lough Rea	—	6,738 ⁽²⁾	—
Oughterard	Owenriff	—	25,000	—
Aasleagh (Co. Mayo)	Erriff	23,959 ⁽⁶⁾	—	2,000 ⁽⁷⁾
Castlebar	Beltra Lake	39,113 ⁽⁸⁾	14,492 ⁽²⁾	4,949 ⁽¹⁾
Westport	Local Streams	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Crossmolina	Lough Conn	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballysodare	Arrow, Owenmore and Owenbeg	170,000	—	9,600 ⁽¹⁾
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	15,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Sligo	Lough Gill	18,000	10,000 ⁽²⁾	5,000 ⁽¹⁾
Annesfort (Co. Monaghan)	Annalee	—	40,650 ⁽²⁾	—
*Glenties	Owenea, Owentocker, Lough Veagh, Dun- gloe Lakes and Gweebarra	205,000 ⁽⁹⁾	8,000 ⁽²⁾	75,000
Gola Island	Local Waters	—	2,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Dundalk	Fane	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Blackcastle	Boyne and Tributaries	473,680 ⁽¹⁰⁾	29,818 ⁽¹¹⁾	—
Killucan	Deel & Boyne	—	12,750 ⁽²⁾	—
Totals		1,497,550	759,543	155,934

(1) Ex Glenties. (2) ex Lough Owel. (3) 15,000 ex Glenties. (4) 25,000 ex Lough Owel. (5) 5,000 ex Glenties. (6) 2,000 ex Glenties. (7) 1,000 ex Glenties. (8) 25,000 ex Glenties. (9) 10,000 ex Lismore. (10) 75,000 ex Lismore. (11) 5,000 ex Lough Owel.

*NOTE. In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lismore, Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were also despatched to smaller hatching stations throughout the country—Lismore, 85,000; Lough Owel, 329,000; Glenties, 328,000.

Appendix No. 17 (continued).

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1938-39.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	137,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000
1935-36	5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000
1936-37	6,218,005	1,687,000	114,750
1937-38	5,980,715	1,085,580	140,600
1938-39	1,497,550	759,543	155,934

APPENDIX No. 18.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, Etc., MADE DURING
THE YEAR 1938.****SALMON AND TROUT.****No. 17¹ or Drogheda District.**

BY-LAW No. 435.—Dated 30th December, 1938.

PROHIBITING

(a) To have any net for the capture of salmon or trout during the period commencing at the hour of 7 a.m. on Saturday and ending at the hour of 5 a.m. on the next following Monday within 200 yards of that part of the tidal waters of the No. 17¹ or Drogheda District situated to the EASTWARD of a straight line drawn across the River Boyne in a southerly direction from the centre of the arch in Beaulieu Bridge in the townland of Beaulieu in the County of Louth, unless such net is hung on poles in accordance with the established practice in the said District.

(b) To have any such net during the period mentioned in (a) above on board any boat, cot, curragh or other vessel in the said part of the said tidal waters.

(c) To have any such net during the period commencing at the hour of 8 a.m. on Saturday and ending at the hour of 4 a.m. on the next following Monday within 200 yards of that part of the tidal waters of the said District situated to the WESTWARD of a straight line drawn in the manner indicated in (a) above, unless such net is hung on poles as specified in (a) above.

(d) To have any such net during the period mentioned in (c) above on board any boat, cot, curragh or other vessel in that part of the said tidal waters named in (c) above.

OYSTERS.**Kenmare Bay.**

BY-LAW No. 434.—Dated 26th August, 1938.

Prohibiting during the period from the first day of September, 1938, to the thirty-first day of August, 1940, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Kenmare Bay bounded on the North by Dunkerron Islands, on the West by a straight line from the western end of Dunkerron Island West to the eastern end of Dinish Island, on the East by a straight line drawn in a south-easterly direction from the east end of Dunkerron Island East to the mainland, and on the South by the mainland and a straight line drawn from Dawros Point to the eastern end of Dinish Island.

Kinsale Harbour.

Regulations affecting so much of the Bandon River and the tidal creeks thereof, as lies between Inishannon Bridge on the North, and on the South an imaginary line drawn from extreme low water of Hangman's Point due West across the mouth of the said River to the eastern extreme of the Townland of Ballynabooly, made by the Kinsale Harbour Oyster Fishery Commissioners (in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by an Order made on the 25th September, 1918, under the Oyster Cultivation (Ireland) Act, 1884), and approved by the Minister.

REGULATION dated 1st September, 1938.

Prohibiting to fish for or take any oyster during the period between the 30th day of November, 1938 and the 1st day of December, 1940.

REGULATIONS dated 14th November, 1938.

(1) Prohibiting to fish for or take any oyster between the 31st day of March and the 1st day of December in any year.

(2) Prohibiting to fish for or take any oyster between sunset and sunrise.

(3) Prohibiting to remove from the fishery any oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof.

(4) Ordering that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking oysters shall, immediately on such oysters being taken, cull all such oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shell raised or taken in such fishing.

(5) Ordering that all persons who shall have taken oysters on any day shall land such oysters at Kinsale Pier Head and shall submit them for inspection by the Kinsale Harbour Oyster Fishery Commissioners' Head Water Bailiff at such convenient hour of the same day as he may from time to time appoint.

(6) Prohibiting to fish for or take oysters from or with any boat provided with steam or motor power.

(7) Prohibiting to store or keep oysters in or on any part of the fishery without the permission of the Kinsale Harbour Oyster Fishery Commissioners' Head Water Bailiff.

